

REMARKS

This amendment is responsive to the non-final Office Action of July 7, 2009. Reconsideration and allowance of **claims 3-4, 6-11, and 13-23** are requested.

The Office Action

Claims 2-4, 6-11, 13 and 16-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lowell et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,292,687) in view of Madema et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,289,029).

Claims 14 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lowell et al. in view of Madema et al. and in further view of Dudley (U.S. Patent No. 5,685,786).

Claim 20 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lowell et al. in view Madema et al. and in further view of Pike (U.S. Patent No. 6,459,371).

The Present Application

The present application is directed to an emergency response system which summons potential emergency responders to a location of an emergency response device close to the victim. A central station stores locations of the emergency response devices. The central station selects at least one emergency response device and transmits a trigger signal to the selected remote emergency response device(s). The emergency response device attracts potential emergency responders to itself. Once an emergency responder reaches the emergency response device and interacts with it, only then does the emergency response device activate a navigation system and generate routing information to guide the emergency responder to the victim. In this manner, the time to get an emergency responder to the victim with an emergency response device is minimized.

The above description of the present application is presented to the Examiner as background information to assist the Examiner in understanding the application. The above description is not used to limit the claims in any way.

The References of Record

Lowell et al. discloses an emergency response system for detecting, locating, and responding to a predetermined medical emergency that can be treated with portable medical equipment. A processor activates a personal alarm at the location of the person suffering the emergency which indicates the emergency and the victim's location to those in the victim's immediate area. The processor also transmits an alarm signal to an alarm indicator on the portable medical equipment to alert an emergency response person that a victim is in immediate need of such equipment. The processor also transmits or causes transmission of an alarm signal to a remote emergency response center which receives the alarm and dispatches an emergency response person or emergency response team to the victim.

Madema et al. is directed to a method for initiating direct communication between an emergency medical device, such as an automated external defibrillator (AED) and a safety agency, including detecting an event and contacting the safety agency in response to the detected event and user authorization. The AED may detect an event such as removal of the AED from a mount and alert an operator of the intent to send contact the safety agency.

Dudley is directed to a golf information system and method which provides yardage and other information to a golfer relative to landmarks on a golf course operating in a "hands-free" or passive manner. A differential global positioning satellite receiver is utilized to calculate a golf cart position and each time the cart stops, the detected position is compared with positions of landmarks mapped to zones on holes of the course. A location of each landmark is predetermined and stored in a look-up table, after which the golf cart position is compared with the pre-stored positions to obtain a distance between the golf cart and each landmark. The calculated distance is subsequently outputted, preferably on a visual display where it is observed by a golfer.

Pike discloses a locating device for use with a portable two-way radio transceiver, for enabling the radio transceiver to transmit a locating signal containing position locating information. When a locating device is activated, a control device

causes the radio transceiver to transmit a locating signal containing the position locating information stored in the memory.

**The Claims Distinguish Patentably
Over the References of Record**

Claims 4, 6-10, and 18-20 are patentable over Lowell et al. in view of Madema et al. These rejections are hereby traversed.

The Examiner acknowledges that Lowell does not teach activating a navigation unit in response to detecting an action of the emergency responder on the emergency response device. Madema does not cure this shortcoming. Rather than activating a navigation unit, Madema only discloses establishing a communication link with a central station.

Regarding **claim 4**, the Examiner refers Applicant to Col. 7 lines 59-64 of Lowell et al. which discloses a guidance unit as part of an AED machine that receives alarm signals from a locator broadcast initiator or a location processor unit that contain information that enables the guidance unit to use GPS and immediately guide the emergency response person to the victim. As the Examiner acknowledges, Lowell does not disclose activating the navigation unit in response to the emergency response persons interacting with the emergency response device.

The Examiner asserts that such limitation is disclosed in the Madema in the Abstract and Col. 4 lines 18-19 which discloses a method for initiating communication between an emergency medical device and a safety agent. More specifically, Madema discloses initiating communication between the emergency medical device and a safety agent or agency in response to detecting an event or an interaction with the emergency medical device to automatically initiate *communication* between a first responder and a safety agency. Madema does not teach or suggest activating the navigation unit so that for example, routing and position information of the victim can be provided when an emergency responder interacts or picks up the remote emergency response device. One advantage of Madema is conservation of battery power.

It is respectfully submitted that neither Lowell et al., nor Madema, nor the combination address the problem addressed by the present application.

Accordingly it is submitted that **claim 4** and **claims 6-10 and 18-20** which depend therefrom distinguish patentably from the references of record.

Claims 11, 13, 21 and 22 are patentable over Lowell and Madema. Neither Lowell et al., nor Madema, nor the combination teach or fairly suggest a method of summoning and routing an emergency responder which includes the step of activating the navigation means upon detection of an interaction between the emergency responder and the emergency response device.

In Lowell, the personal alarm 30 establishes communication with the response center 34 (Col. 45 lines 5-15). Trying to establish communication with the response center 34 again when the responder interacts with the AED is unnecessary because such communication has already been established. Moreover, twice establishing communication with the response center 34 doesn't teach activating a navigation system in response to a responder interacting with the AED.

Accordingly it is submitted that **claim 11** and dependent **claims 13, 20, and 21** distinguish patentably from the references of record.

As per **claim 18**, neither Lowell et al., nor Madema, nor the combination teach or fairly suggest a navigation unit of an AED storing a floor plan of at least a portion of the building in which it is located and display at least a portion of the floor plan as part of the routing fed back to the emergency responder. The Office Action refers Applicant to Col. 10 lines 66-67 and Col. 11 lines 1-8 of Lowell et al. which discloses a network of sensors, receivers, and transmitters placed in building or rooms in order to sense the presence of persons and receive and transmit information to and from those persons. It is respectfully submitted that neither Lowell et al., nor Madema, nor the combination teach or fairly suggest a navigation unit that stores a floor plan of at least a portion of the building in order to display the floor plan when providing routing information to the emergency responder.

Claims 3, 14-17 and 23 are patentable over Lowell et al. in view of Madema, and in further view of Dudley. These rejections are hereby traversed.

More specifically, regarding **claim 14**, Lowell et al., nor Madema, nor Dudley, nor the combination teach or fairly suggest the navigation unit being activated in response to detecting an action of the emergency responder on the emergency response device. Additionally, Lowell et al., nor Madema, nor the

combination teach or fairly suggest a central station with a look-up table of pre-stored position information of publicly available actuatable emergency response devices and automatically transmits the trigger signal to one or more selected emergency response devices. The Examiner asserts that such limitation is disclosed in Dudley in Col. 1 lines 11-13 which discloses a golf information system which provides yardages from a golf cart position to positions of predetermined landmarks mapped to zones on holes of a golf course. Dudley teaches the locations of the predetermined landmarks are stored in a look up table in order to calculate a yardage to a golf cart. Neither Dudley nor Lowell, nor Madema, nor the combination teach or suggest look-up table of pre-stored position information of publicly available actuatable emergency response devices that is used to automatically transmit the trigger signal to a specific emergency response device(s).

Accordingly it is submitted that **claim 4** and **claims 3, 15-17, and 23** which depend therefrom distinguish patentably from the references of record.

As per **claim 15**, neither Lowell et al., nor Madema, nor Dudley, nor the combination, teach or suggest wherein the selection of emergency response devices is based on a comparison between the pre-stored position information of the available emergency response device and the position information of the victim.

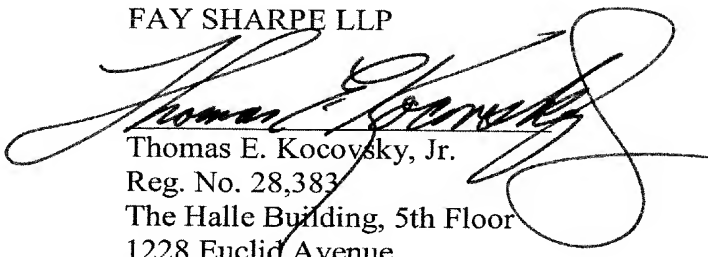
As per **claim 23**, neither Lowell et al., nor Madema, nor Dudley, nor the combination, teach or suggest activating a plurality of emergency response devices.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, it is submitted that all claims are not anticipated by and distinguish patentably and unobviously over the references of record. An early allowance of all claims is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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